



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1897.

## The Share Market.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS**  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—105 per cent., premium, sales and sellers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £700,000 paid up—40 per cent. dia. sellers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, sellers.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$31, sellers.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$18, sales and sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 1/2 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—14 per cent. premium.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$25 per share, ex div., buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$57 per share, sales and sellers.  
North China Insurance—Tis. 24 1/2 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$112 1/2 per share, sales and buyers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, buyers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$267 1/2 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$264 per share, sales and sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$28 1/2, sellers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—25 per share, sales and buyers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—47 1/2 per cent. discount, sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$36 per share, ex div., sales and sellers.  
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$76 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$25, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.  
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$41 per share, sellers.  
The Shamson Hotel Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.  
Punjom and Soughie Doo Samanin Mining Co.—\$2 1/2, per share, sales and buyers.  
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—30 cents per share, buyers.  
New Imu's Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sellers.  
The Batimoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—nominal.  
Tongvian Coal Mining Co.—\$140 per share, buyers.  
The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$51 per share, sales and sellers.  
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—12 1/2 cents per share, sales and buyers.  
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$3 sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$145 nominal.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—nominal.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$161 per share, sales and sellers.  
Dakin, Crookshank & Co., Limited—\$2 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.  
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, buyers.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$50, sales and sellers.  
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$28 per share, sales and buyers.  
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$24 per share, sales and sellers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$47 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$77 1/2 per share, sales and sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$102 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$68 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.  
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$4 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$31 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

### EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank, T. T. .... 2/9 1/2  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/10  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/10 1/2  
Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/10 1/2  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/10 1/2  
On Paris—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/53  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/65  
On India—  
T. T. .... 22 1/2  
On Demand ..... 22 1/2  
On Shanghai—  
Bank, T. T. .... 7 1/2  
Private, 10 days' sight ..... 7 1/2

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. C. M. Bellshaw and Mr. F. E. Shean.  
Mr. T. F. Hurst. Mr. J. M. Spet.  
Mr. Geo. Fenwick. Mr. and Mrs. Spier and daughter.  
Mr. E. C. S. French. Mr. G. Stevens.  
Captain T. Hall. Dr. K. T. Stewart.  
Mr. S. Hebdon. Mr. W. Tarn.  
Mr. Thos. Howard. Mr. W. A. Thurman.  
Mr. O. Jensen. Sir John and Lady Walsham.  
Colonel E. Judd. Mr. J. Walsham.  
Rev. J. M. Morton. Mr. P. Walsham.  
Mr. G. D. Philpotts. Mr. O. Webb.  
Mr. M. Portal. Mr. C. Williams.  
Surgeon-Major Robbins. Mr. and Mrs. Winter.  
Mrs. Robbins. Mr. J. G. Woodroffe.  
Mr. R. Roskell. Capt. W. S. Wyles.  
Mr. W. H. Sharp. Mr. and Mrs. de Young.  
Mr. F. A. Shaw.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Mr. Beattie. Mr. H. M. Hepworth.  
Mrs. Blackburne. Mr. F. Holloway.  
Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Hon. N. G. Mitchell-Jones.  
Bowden & children. Mr. B. Israel.  
Mr. Hart-Buck. Mr. and Mrs. W. Maclean.  
Consul Bodley. Mr. and Mrs. W. Maclean.  
Mr. Bullen. Mr. Chas. C. Melach.  
Rev. R. F. Cobbold. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod.  
Mr. Cochran. Mr. H. F. Meyer.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Phillips.  
Mr. J. D. Connelley. Mr. E. Platt.  
Colonel Channing. Mr. A. Row.  
Mr. W. H. Gaskell. Mr. A. Solomon.  
Consul and Countess de Goyse. Mr. Taylor.  
Mrs. Glover. Captain Tibb.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Chaudet. Surgeon-Colonel H. F. Major Clayton. Paterson.  
Mr. W. S. Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Perkin.  
Mr. Morton Jones. Mr. Sparrow.  
Mr. V. Kofod. Mr. Strachan.  
Mr. F. Mallard. Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.  
Mr. W. R. Needham. Mr. David Wood.

### MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Orus*, with the French mail of the 16th ultimo, left Singapore on the 12th instant at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on the 19th.

### THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The P. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, from San Francisco, leaves Yokohama to-morrow at noon, and may be expected here on the 21st instant.  
The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 6th instant.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. N. Co.'s steamer *Bokhara* left Shanghai on Saturday last, and is now four days overdue.

The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenfalloch* left Singapore on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 17th.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Sydney* left Shanghai to-day at 6 p.m., and is due here on Monday, the 17th instant.

The D. D. R. steamer *Lewang*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 13th instant, and is due here on the 19th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton* left London on the 15th ultimo for this port.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria* left Tacoma on the 2nd instant for Japan and Hongkong.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,197, W. A. Dine, 14th Oct.—Kara's 9th October, Coal.—Siemens & Co.

WOOSUNG, British steamer, 1,109, L. Dawson, 14th Oct.—Wuhu 8th October, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

WOSANO, British steamer, 1,127, Sawyer, 14th Oct.—Wuhu 8th Oct., and Swatow 13th, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TRINIAN, British steamer, 2,500, W. N. Allison, 15th Oct.—Fochow 13th October, Tea for Australian Ports.—Butterfield & Swire.

BENLARIO, British steamer, 1,454, E. Le Boulillier, 15th October, Moji—9th Oct., Coals.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

SHANTUNG, British steamer, 1,875, W. B. Hardinge, 15th Oct.—Amoy, and Swatow 14th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

NANCHANG, British steamer, 1,662, E. Finlayson, 15th Oct.—Cheloo 15th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

E-SANO, British steamer, 1,127, G. Payne, 15th Oct.—Wuhu 11th October, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
*Matilda*, German steamer, for Tientsin, &c.  
*Prich*, German steamer, for Singapore.

*Bantam*, Dutch steamer, for Swatow.  
*Taiwan*, British steamer, for Shanghai.

*Nanchang*, British steamer, for Fochow.  
*Atika*, British steamer, for Moji, &c.

*Shantung*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.  
*Tinian*, British steamer, for Thursday Island and Melbourne.

*Deuteros*, German steamer, for Newchwang.  
*Blanca*, Italian steamer, for Singapore, &c.

*Pakistan*, British steamer, for Swatow.  
*Cyclops*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

### DEPARTURES.

October 14, *Matruhima*, Japanese cruiser, for Japan.

October 14, *Fu-fing*, Chinese str., for C. an.

October 15, *Verona*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

October 15, *Clara*, British steamer, for Saigon.

October 15, *Velocity*, British bark, for Honolulu.

October 15, *Glenarry*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

October 15, *Prich*, German str., for Singapore.

October 15, *Blanca*, Italian steamer, for Singapore, &c.

October 15, *Cyclops*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

October 15, *Pakistan*, British str., for Swatow.

October 15, *Taiwan*, British str., for Shanghai.

### PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Tinian*, str., from Fochow.—Messrs. Gilmore, Bennett, and Fairhurst.

Per *Wosang*, str., from Wuhu, &c.—34 Chinese.

Per *Shantung*, str., from Amoy, &c.—470 Chinese.

### DEPARTED.

Per *Verona*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Rev. Father Antonio Marcellino Moretti, Messrs. O. Weber, E. Brunton, J. J. Ruben, and Freytag; Antonio Maria Esteros, for Bombay.—Messrs. D. M. Limjoe and N. D. Tata.

For Brindley.—Lieut. Muller, for London.—Messrs. J. M. Hooper, R. J. Dean, G. Cooper, and Mrs. Geo. Armstrong and daughter.

From Yokohama for Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Dalton and 2 children. For Bombay.—Mr. Sparr, for London.—Mr. Glauser, from Kobe for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson, and Miss Gush. From Nagasaki for Singapore.—Mr. K. Fukui.

### REPORTS.

The British steamship *Benlarig* reports that she left Moji on the 9th instant. Had fresh north-east winds on the 9th and 10th. Experienced a heavy north-east gale with high sea on the 11th. On the 12th had moderate to strong northerly winds up to arrival in Hongkong, and barometer 29.90.

The British steamship *Tinian* reports that she left Fochow at 2 p.m. on the 13th instant. Passing Ockes at 11 p.m. on the 14th, and arrived here at 6 a.m. this morning. Experienced moderate to fresh north-east breezes and following sea with fine clear weather throughout.

In Fochow the steamships *Myosus* and *Ella*.

The British steamship *Wosang* reports that she left Wuhu on the 8th instant, and Swatow on the 13th. Had strong north-east to north gales and high sea. Storm to between Hainan and Taiwan Islands for 20 hours. On the 12th gale took off a little, and sea moderated so stood to the southward again. Had fresh north-east to easterly winds and moderate sea the rest of the passage.

The British steamship *Wosang* reports that she left Wuhu on the 8th instant. From Wosung to Siao Island had fresh north-east winds (increasing), and cloudy rainy weather; thence to Taiwan Island heavy gale with squalls of hurricane force and very high confused sea, vessel labouring heavily and shipping much water, also being heavily to starboard. Put in under Taiwan, and anchored for 24 hours; thence to port, moderate to fresh monsoon and sea weather.

## Post Office.

### A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Swatow.—Per *Bantam* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 9 A.M.  
For Canton.—Per *Powen* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 9 A.M.  
For Swatow, Amoy, & Fochow.—Per *Haitan* on Monday, the 17th instant, at 10.30 A.M.  
For Ningpo and Shanghai.—Per *Choyang* on Monday, the 17th instant, at 10.30 A.M.  
For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Nicker* on Monday, the 17th instant, at 11 A.M.  
For Fochow and Tientsin.—Per *Nanchang* on Monday, the 17th instant, at 1.30 P.M.  
For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Lennox* on Monday, the 17th instant, at 4.30 P.M.  
For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Taklang* on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 1.30 P.M.  
For Europe, &c., Australia, India via Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Sydney* on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 11 A.M.  
For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Catherina* on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *City of Peking* on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 9.30 P.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

### STEAMERS.

AIRLIE, British steamer, 1,463, Winthrop Ellis, 10th Oct.—Melbourne 30th August, Sydney 11th Sept., Newcastle 13th, Brisbane 15th, Rockhampton 17th, Townsville 18th, Cooktown 20th, Thursday Island 24th, Port Darwin 28th, and Timor 1st Oct., General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,520, L. von de Valk, 11th Oct.—Batavia 1st October, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BATAVIA, British steamer, 1,661, J. R. Hill, 12th August.—Tacoma 14th July, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

BJORO, Norwegian steamer, 484, Joseph Olsen, 14th Oct.—St. Petersburg 9th August, General.—Captain.

CANALYT, British steamer, 1,864, Thomas, 13th Oct.—Amoy 12th October, Tea.—Shewan & Co.

CATHERINE APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, J. G. Offert, 14th Oct.—Calcutta 28th Sept., Penang 31st Oct.—and Singapore 8th, Opium and Co.—Sons & Co.

CITY OF PENANG, British steamer, 1,129, R. R. Searle, 13th Oct.—San Francisco 17th Sept., and Yokohama 6th Oct., Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

EMPRESS OF CHINA, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 10th Oct.—Vancouver 18th Sept., Yokohama 3rd October, Kobe 5th, and Shanghai 7th, Mails and General.—Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.

FAMK, British steamer, 1,177, Captain McElsass, —Hongkong Government tender.

GLENGARRY, British steamer, 2,000, F. Selby, 13th Oct.—Amoy 12th Oct., Tea.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,132, F. D. Goddard, 14th Oct.—Fochow 11th Oct., Amoy 12th, and Swatow 13th, Tea and General.—D. Lapralle & Co.

HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 1,103, J. Bruhn, 11th Oct.—Salgon 5th October, Rice and Paddy.—Wielers & Co.

HONGAY, British steamer, 1,663, James Young, 13th Oct.—Probolinggo (Java), and October, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LENNOX, British steamer, 1,337, W. Ward, 9th Oct.—Moji 3rd October, Coals.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

NICKAR, German steamer, 1,491, W. Schmoeller, 14th Oct.—Shanghai 11th Oct., Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

JOORIVA, British steamer, 410, J. M. Daly, 23rd May.—Singapore 16th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PERA NANO, British steamer, 1,021, W. H. Watton, 13th Oct.—Tacoma 10th Sept., and Kobe 6th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PERA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, J. Fowler, 12th Oct.—Bangkok 3rd Oct., and Koh-el-chang 5th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, —Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

PROTOS, German steamer, 1,050, H. Johannsen, 12th Oct.—Moji 5th Oct., Coals.—Wielers & Co.

TAI-CHONG, German steamer, 823, H. T. Spieson, 13th Oct.—Salgon 8th Oct., Rice and Rice Flour.—Meyer & Co.

TAILEX, German steamer, 818, Calender, 1st Oct.—Kobe 25th Sept., Coals.—Meyer & Co.

TAKSANG, British steamer, 977, Freeman, 13th Oct.—Hilo 9th October, Sugar and Sapanwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TRIMPH, German steamer, 674, J. Bruhn, 14th Oct.—Haiphong 11th Oct., and Hoihow 13th, General.—Ed. Schellhase & Co.

### SAILING VESSELS.

ALBANTA, British ship, 1,438, W. S. Brownell, 2nd Oct.—New York 7th May, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

CONSTANCE, British ship, 1,596, Lingley, 18th August.—New York 12th August, Petroleum.—Order.

ELAN, German ship, 1,375, H. Bremers, 15th August.—New York 3rd April, Petroleum.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ERLEKMO, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonewitter's Island.—Chinese Customs.

E. SOULE, American bark, 1,443, Ballard, 14th Sept.—Newcastle (N.S.W.), 23rd July, Coals.—Geo. R. Stevens.

HENNRICH, German bark, 923, Heine, 22nd July.—Singapore 10th July, Timber.—China-se.

ISAC REED, American ship, 1,459, F. D. Waldo, 14th August.—New York 4th April, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

JEREMIA, German bark, 883, A. Oespermann, 21st Sept.—Hamburg 20th April, Gen. val.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

J. V. ROHMES, British schooner, 178, Crooby, 11th Sept.—New York 10th May, Petroleum.—Order.

MAN-SHUN-SHING, Chinese schooner, 300, Luk Lai-Long, 24th August.—Yee on 11th Aug, Timber.—Yang Kee.

ORIENTA, Italian bark, 1,134, M. Morecen, 17th August.—New York 2nd May, Petroleum.—Order.

PENSHAW, British bark, 727, Wood, 2nd Oct.—Calang 22nd August, and Canaga 19th Sept., Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thorndike, 10th August.—Shanghai 20th July, Ballast.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

SACHEM, American ship, 1,339, Wm. H. Gould, 20th Sept.—New York 24th May, Oil.—Shewan & Co.

SANTA CLEWA, American ship, 1,474, R. W. Fuller, 14th Sept.—New York 23rd April, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VELOCITY, British bark, 498, R. Martin, 14th August.—Honolulu 15th June, General.—China-se.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER SMITH, No. 5, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.







remittances in bills instead of in produce. Then he had also to be convinced that the tendency of the Indian revenue was not necessarily to increase, and that it did not follow because there had been a deficit in the past that there would always be a deficit. Indeed, there was evidence that so long as costly wars were avoided there was always a handsome surplus, while the opium monopoly was growing to such dimensions that it promised to more than make up for the loss of the tea monopoly, without affecting the British taxpayer at all.

John, nevertheless, insisted that his dividend should be secured from the administration of India and in contingent liabilities, and as the Government of the day were not prepared to take over the management of India they had to bow to his wishes.

Thus it was agreed that the dividend on the Company's stock should be regarded as an annuity payable after a certain period out of the public funds at the rate of £100 for every five guineas of annuity. To cover this the Company's common fund was raised at about 12½ millions, was to be realised and the amount invested in bonds secured upon territory in India bearing 5 per cent. interest, so as to produce £600,000 per annum—the calculated total of annuities.

This was not a particularly good bargain for John, but he could not now help himself, as he was quietly told that if he did not agree the charter would not be renewed at all. He did, however, succeed in securing a guarantee from the Government, inasmuch as a fund in Government stock to the sum of £5,000,000 was to be taken out of the Company's assets, invested in Government stock, and allowed to accumulate at interest until it reached the sum of twelve millions, as a reserve fund for John, and a protection against the non-payment of the annuities out of the territorial revenue.

The arrangement of these matters occupied till the middle of 1833, during all of which time, of course, the monopoly in China was in force. Then when the details had been agreed to, the Court of Proprietors had to be convened to confirm the action of the Court of Directors, and to authorise them to conclude the bargain. The Court of Proprietors stipulated that the new charter should not be for less than twenty years, and that it should leave the Company with sufficient power over its assets to compensate all its servants and officials who might be affected by the new arrangements.

On this point, as we saw in previous articles, John was very firm. All this took more time, and it was not until August, 1833, that the Bill embodying the new charter and cancelling the China monopoly, passed through Parliament. The incident is a notable one in British commercial history, and the last stages of it are thus referred to by a recent writer on India:—

"The debate in the Upper Chamber was, as is often the case in dealing with matters of Imperial importance, more worthy than that in the Lower House. It was a debate which was not merely the fate of the two hundred millions of India, but the destiny of the most famous Trading Company the world had ever known, and which had made its achievements a part of English history. It was introduced by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Nestor of the Whig party, supported by Lord Ripon and approved by the Marquis of Wellesley, on the statement of Lord Lansdowne, but strenuously opposed on various grounds by Lord Ellenborough and the Duke of Wellington, who recorded his views of the East India Company as he had known it in the days of Assaye and Arcot. The Court of Proprietors of the E. I. Co. was again convened in August to express its approval of the Bill as passed by the House of Commons. After further discussion it acquiesced in the arrangement by a vote of 175 to 64, the reduced number showing the diminished interest of the Company itself in the fate of the first series of the Company's life in India. The first series of the resolutions of the Charter accepting the terms of the proposed new charter were carried by a vote of 477 to 62, which the majority of the proprietors may have considered already decided. On 20th of August the Bill received the Royal Assent, thus completing the arrangement for what was nominally the last but, in all important essentials the last, renewal of the charter granted by Queen Elizabeth 233 years before."

The curious thing to note about all this is, that when John had given up an empire in India where he was never made any commercial profit to speak of he was compelled to give up without recompense a monopoly in China (where he gave up no territory or political sway whatever) which was worth at least a million a year to him. Of course the monopoly was an unjust and improper one, but he had it just as he had formerly held the monopoly of trade in India, which did not pay. He would not, and had to drop the administration of India, and the ultimate interests of the empire, he was not permitted to do either. His work was done in China, but he had still plenty to do in India before he could seek Nirvana.—*Fairplay*.

#### SIR EDWIN ARNOLD AND THE MISSIONARY.

We publish the subjoined extracts from the telegraphic correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle without comment—at least for the present:—

CHICAGO, September 12th.  
The Rev. Mr. Bartlett, a young missionary sent to Japan by the American Board of Missions, created quite a breeze at the meeting of the Congregational ministers to-day by his attack on Sir Edwin Arnold, the English poet and editor, who spent several years in Japan. Mr. Bartlett, who spent several years in Japan, telling about the impety and general contempt for missionaries was among the Europeans, when one of the brethren interrupted him by asking, "Is this conduct toward missionaries caused by the general impety of the people?"

The young missionary quickly answered: "It is caused by the conduct of certain specialists, notable among whom is Sir Edwin Arnold. His conduct while in Japan, if enlarged upon, would certainly not be tolerated in America. It might be in the ray courts of European kings and princes, and would be particularly suitable to the court of Louis XIV. There are facts, and I am not speaking from mere rumour. I dislike to make these allusions to Sir Edwin Arnold, but they are true."

Mr. Bartlett proceeded to say that the missionaries were everywhere looked upon with contempt. The English and American merchants were quite disrespectful, and feared the free daily. The newspapers were filled with sneers attacking the missionaries and altogether they had a hard time of it.

NEW YORK, September 13th.  
A contemptuous smile overspread the bearded face of Sir Edwin Arnold when he read the Chicago dispatch published to-day, appearing that the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, a young missionary sent to Japan by the American Board of Missions, had told a meeting of Congregational ministers in Chicago on Monday that the dislike of Japanese to the missionaries was aroused by the conduct of travellers, like Sir Edwin, whose conduct while in Japan, if enlarged upon, would certainly not be tolerated in America.

Sir Edwin said: "I know the missionaries, and have done them service in the past. I know Mr. Bartlett, and nobody else would say such

things. I will not reply to such allegations. They are simply calumnies unworthy serious attention."

"I respect Christian missionaries in Japan," and understand the difficulties of their work. The Japanese are too metaphysical and philosophical to accept the Christian dogmas. The missionaries accept much good by teaching the Japanese to read and write, and by their Christian example. American and English women who go there, especially, make an impression that is improving the Japanese women. That is all I have to say."

Sir Edwin read his new Japanese poem, "Admiration of the Japanese Wife." This afternoon in Mr. J. P. Pond's office in the Everett House to a company of fourteen invited guests.

CHICAGO, September 14th.  
The Rev. Samuel Bartlett, the young man who attacked the character of Sir Edwin Arnold at a preacher's meeting in the city on Monday, was not at all surprised at Sir Edwin's reply as published in this morning's dispatches from New York, but he considered it necessary, since his allegations had been denied, to back them up. To some friends to-day he said that in his talk to the ministers he was led into speaking of Arnold by a question, and that he used the poet's name merely as an illustration of the class of men to Japan who stir the missionaries' work and who by secret appeals to their consciences, encourage the natives in immoralities, and are, of course, inimical to the progress of Christianity among them. At the time Mr. Bartlett felt some regret at having blundered upon Mr. Arnold's name, but he was reassured by certain testimony which he possessed, and he proceeded to make some counter-charges to frequent innuendoes in Arnold's writings against the missionaries.

"Not long ago," he said, "Edwin Arnold, in referring to the Japanese women, says of them as half-angels, and undertakes to defend their notorious infidelity and loose morality on the ground that they were forced to marry early, without love, and hence were in all purity and innocence led by their personal inclinations to seek love elsewhere."

Continuing, Mr. Bartlett said that during his entire stay in Japan, when in Tokio and at the summer resorts, Edwin Arnold supported one, and sometimes more than one, woman, and it was in defence of his own personal conduct, and not in defence of the Japanese women, that he wrote the "Light of Asia" to the great author of the "Freedom of the Press" and the "Light of Asia." Arnold's immoralities, he said, were frequent and caused comment among the Japanese everywhere, who have been long under the delusion that Englishmen and Americans were all Christians and followed pure modes of life. Actuated by the same motives of shielding the impurities of his own life, Sir Edwin Arnold had made attacks upon the women of the mission.

Mr. Bartlett said he had been for some time a member of the faculty of the great Doshisha University at Kyoto, Japan, when Sir Edwin Arnold went there to lecture, and that the practices of the poet in his private life became so offensive to the directors of the university that his services as lecturer, though marvellously valuable from a scholastic point of view, were dispensed with. In fact, his presence at the university, which is a senior academy, was remarked upon by the Japanese, who were to whom his lectures were matter of family talk.

Mr. Bartlett said further that while his own acquaintance with Sir Edwin was very limited his knowledge of the more specific details of the poet's conduct was not gossipy, but was based upon the word of responsible men whose integrity was unquestioned and whose testimony was conclusive and a matter of public record. "The glamorous and poetic, but yet foolish, praise and adulation which Arnold bestowed upon the Japanese women, whose mode of morals is anything but frigid," said Bartlett, "have aroused Christians in the realm of the Mikado to feelings of disgust, and they are much annoyed at the loss of genius with which Arnold has dressed the shockingly prevalent immorality among the women and men of Japan."

Mr. Bartlett said he did not seek to give his opinions publicly, being far from only by the questions of brother clergymen, but his sentiments toward the poet were those cherished by the noble band of self-sacrificing men who were trying to redeem that Eastern land from the blight of heathen impurities and idolatrous customs.

#### NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The price of gold in Paraguay is 660. Locusts are invading Santa Fé, Argentina. Chile will establish quarantine at Punta Arenas.

There is a large influx of Americans in London.

Great distress prevails among Welsh tinplate workers.

Egypt's cotton crop is 15 per cent higher than last year.

The Baring Sea arbitration meeting will be held at Paris.

Queen Victoria is growing more serious with advancing years.

Chile and Peru are thought to be preparing for a struggle.

England has raised the embargo tax on American live sheep.

The Venezuelan rebels are reported have captured La Guayra.

Slaughtering of animals by electricity is practised in Scotland.

Hamburg people are treated like lepers everywhere in Germany.

Haytian exiles at Jamaica are inaugurating a revolution against the British.

The Parliament that met on August 4th is the thirteenth of the present reign.

England has removed the restriction against the importation of American sheep.

The Indians in Bolivia are again in arms and attacking small and exposed villages.

The British Insurance Companies lose nearly £1,000,000 by the St. John's N.P. fire.

Typhus fever is raging in Silesia, a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea.

England has no fear of an epidemic owing to its good sanitary condition and pure water.

Dr. Gray, the Afghan Ameer's physician, reports that forty feet of snow fell at Cabul last winter.

Smokeless powder has become so much in demand that the price of camphor is affected thereby.

A Congress on Africa is to be held next year in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition.

The English railroad has just contracted for 10,000 incandescent electric lamps to be placed in its cars.

Germany will recognize the Centigrade thermometer as the official instrument, in place of the Reaumur.

A large number of Hebrew immigrants are returning to Europe from the Hilsch colony in the Argentine.

T. De Witt Talmage preached two sermons at Birmingham, England, to audiences aggregating 50,000 persons.

Paris journalists just now are discussing the probable successor of President Carnot of the French Republic.

The Walla Walla, at last decided to be built at Wembley Park, will be 150 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower.

Catholic congregations in Brussels are increasing in much greater proportion than the increase of the population.

Japan is soon to have two electric railroads, of twelve and seventeen miles respectively.

The manufacture of false teeth for horses is a new industry in Paris with a capital of 2,000,000 francs.

It is stated that sixteen persons committed suicide at Trieste owing to insanity caused by the hot weather of August.

Incandescent lamps are sold ridiculously cheap in Sweden, the price of those with all voltages up to 25 being about 20 cents.

There is still a great hue and cry among English Liberals that the Queen dictated the make-up of Gladstone's Ministry.

In England the consumption of tea is rapidly increasing and of coffee diminishing. Cocoa has increased 34 per cent in five years.

The late Jules Leleux, the great Paris sugar refiner, left a fortune of about 870,000 francs, probably the largest fortune in France.

Milan, which is said to be the best lighted city in Europe, has two central stations for generating electricity equipped with American machinery.

Beginning in October Russian will be taught in two of the Parisian colleges, and perhaps be put on the same footing as German and English.

There are about seven hundred thousand houses in London, on cold days, consume 40,000 tons of coal, emitting 480 tons of sulphur.

There are 3,338 journals and magazines printed in Germany in 1891; there were 3,442, an increase since last year of 95, and since 1888 of 80.

The city of Antwerp has celebrated with great festivity the third centenary of the last competition of its famous sixteenth century school of rhetoric.

The Prince of Wales, a Homburg correspondent relates, has been desisted by the cloud of American helicopters and professional beauties that formerly surrounded him.

The last Irish census shows a decline of population since 1881 of 470,000. The number of foreigners has increased, chiefly owing to the large immigration of Russian Jews.

Three men in France competed to see who could drink the most water. One swallowed twelve quarts, the second nine, and the third seven. All three died from the effort.

Brill is bringing all the force of modern science as applied to medical education and regulation to bear against the spread of cholera in India, and with successful results.

The most violent thunder-storms in the world occur in French Guiana. The thunder there in an ordinary storm is almost deafening, while peal follows peal in quick succession.

Tobacco consumption is increasing in Great Britain. For the last year it averaged one and a half cents per head of the population. In France it averages nearly two pounds.

The Governor of New South Wales states that since the passage of the protection tariff in March last, 16,000 acres of land under cultivation in the colony have increased 25 per cent.

True for this year the recent Mont Blanc, once considered a wonderful feat, is reported to have been successfully accomplished by fourteen people, four of whom were Americans.

An Acragian weaver put a turpentine plaster on his back to cure a skin complaint. Some time afterward he stuck a match of the plaster on his back and set it on fire and burned to death.

A noted brigand named Brocco, from Baglioni, who was captured in the Valley of Aosta, Northern Italy, told two guides, fell with the guides from a precipice, and all three were killed.

The horses at Bordeaux during the hot weather are provided with large straw hats of an appropriate shape, in which a sponge moistened with vinegar is inserted to keep the animals' brains cool.

When Verdi wrote *Aida* he was looked upon as his last work. Six years later he wrote *Otello*, and the year following *Requiem*. He is a friend he thinks of writing another opera.

The London *Financial Times* says that thirty-six silver mines have been shut down in Idaho alone because the decline in the price of the white metal has made it impossible to work them at a profit.

The new South Australian Ministry has a Premier—aged 44—Mr. John, Hon. Frederick Holder. The Chief Secretary of the Ministry is forty years of age. The Commissioner for Crown Lands is thirty-four.

Princess Alice, youngest sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg and the favorite granddaughter of Queen Victoria, is reported in the court circles of Berlin and London to have become insane.

There is a link game missing in London. The last game in the London Z. & O. Club Gardens has recently died and the institution is, for the first time since 1836, without a living specimen of this animal.

The sale of the great Sveinboek estate, which has been in the possession of Lord Allister's ancestors for more than seven hundred years, gives great satisfaction to the gentry and county families of Wiltshire.

The German telegraph service has adopted coppered-iron wires, and is replacing all its iron and steel wires by the new metal, which is used of a small diameter, and weighs about 180 pounds to the mile.

The latest appeared an advertisement in an English paper for an editor of a first-class journal, it being expressly stipulated that "he must be a man of the world. No one who has graduated at Oxford or Cambridge need apply."

The following advertisement appeared in the Birmingham *Daily Post*: "New Religion—Young gentlemen become a new religion which is sure to become popular, and desires a lady of means to assist him in the work. Address—The neighbourhood of the situation in Hamburg is seen from the fact that the people have to go back eighty years for a parallel to their recent plight. In 1847 there were 15,000 deaths from cholera; this year already there have been over 12,500."

In New South Wales the Government expended over \$4,000,000 from 1883 to 1890—endeavouring to exterminate rabbits. Beside that a greater sum has been expended in private money. In one year 25,250,000 skins had rapidly paid upon them.

About four millions and a half sterling are spent on smuggling to Great Britain and Ireland, independent of the expenses of carriage horses, covered coaches and travelling expenses. There are 325 packs of hounds, and about 10,000 horses are required to follow them.

Four thousand dollars a year apiece are the salaries of the Countess of Mariscal, Miss Yeta Hughes, and the Countess of Mariscal, who are the Spanish, English and Austrian governesses of the Infanta of Spain. Each receives, besides her salary, a home in the royal household.

The chateau of Urvilla, where Emperor William spent a few days last month, was bought three years ago, but this will be his first visit. It is near Metz, and was acquired with a view to political effect in Lorraine. It is rather large, impressive in architecture, and not luxurious.

In 1890, who have been numerous in Germany industrial and other schools for many years, are beginning to show that they know how to profit by their learning. They are driving German manufacturers out of Oriental markets, and are actually brewing beer that is gradually excluding the German product from China.

The Bank of France will soon put into circulation a new series of bank notes. They will be similar to those in use, the only difference being that the paper will be thinner, but at the same time stronger. The superior quality of the paper will render the printing clearer, and make forgery even more difficult than it is at present.

#### "ELEVEN MEN FROZEN TO DEATH."

"They had wandered round and round in that blinding snowstorm hopelessly lost, in a place only a hundred yards square, and when cold and fatigue overcame them at last, they scooped out a cave in the snow and lay down and died, not knowing that five steps more would have brought them into the free path."

These eleven precious lives were lost in making the descent from Mont Blanc in September, 1870. They suffered the bitterest death recorded in the history of the mountains, full as that history is with dreadful tragedies. Said to think that they were so near safety, and yet through ignorance so far from it. Alas! how many die under different conditions, but for a like reason.

Here is a man who says, "All my friends thought I was doomed, and I did not care whether I lived or died. I was doomed as follows: 'Up to October, 1885,' he says, 'I was a strong, healthy man, and equal to any kind of work. At this time I was taken with a pain that seemed to shoot straight through my heart. I felt as if something was squeezing my heart, and I was in dreadful agony. I had to abandon work and lie up. Then I fell into a low, weak state. I had no appetite, and every morning I awoke with a great pain in the chest and a tight, uncomfortable feeling as if all my food turned to wind and did not pass my stomach. I had great pain in my back and sides, and was never free from pain night or day. Such food as I was able to take like a load on my stomach, and my heart would throb as if I could get no sleep. I became so weak I dare not lift the lightest article, and so nervous that the slightest sound startled me. Even the children's noise at play upset me. When I ventured out of doors I had to open a door and rest, and my legs were so unsteady I could not walk straight. All this told on my spirit, for I had no strength left, and I knew my strength. I could lift a sack of flour with ease."

"I went to our doctor, who said mine was a bad case. He gave me medicines, but I got no relief from them. Now better, now worse, but never well, I remained in this state for over twelve months, and was under the doctor's care all that time. At last, he recommended me to go to Norwich Hospital and put myself under a celebrated physician there as an indoor patient. I did so in November, 1886. The physician said, 'Your heart is strained and very weak.'"

"While in the hospital I was examined by three doctors, and after being treated for some months my case was pronounced incurable. The doctors said I would never be able to do hard work again and would never get any stronger. I was now anxious to get home, so I left the hospital, but kept on receiving medicine as an out-door patient for three months longer. Getting weaker and weaker, I gave up taking my medicine and tried different medicines. My friends told me of nothing did any good, and I lingered on month after month. Now, indeed, I began to despair, for from a strong, powerful man I was reduced almost to a shadow, and did not care whether I lived or died."

"In June, 1887, a book was left at my house which described a preparation called Scott's Emulsion. I bought a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents when I felt better. I told my wife, 'I believe this Scott's Emulsion is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food did me good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health, and can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and lift a pig with ease. I thank God that Scott's Emulsion was ever made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. You are at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to let anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine."

"I am truly, (Signed) 'MR. ROBERT WATSON, Barnham, Bury, Norfolk.'"

"Witness: (Signed) ISAAC WATSON, Grocer and Tea Dealer, Barnham."

Mr. Watson's complaint was indigestion and dyspepsia, and the heart disturbance which so long troubled him was the result of the mechanical pressure of the stomach against the heart when the latter was inflated with the gas created by undigested and fermenting food. Men are misled thus to mistake indigestion for some other malady. We can only say we are glad you found the true path (the right medicine) before his disease laid him no remnant of life to blow into a flame.—*Advt.*

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## For Sale.

**"UPAS" ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.**

PERFECT ANTI-FOULING AND QUICK DRYER.

For further particulars apply to  
**SHEWAN & Co.**  
Hongkong, 17th September, 1892. [930]

THEY LEAD THEM ALL.

## CALIFORNIA WINES.

from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER AND VAN BUREN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivina) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Unsulphated.

Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to  
**MACDONALD BROTHERS & Co.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
No. 30, Water Street,  
Yokohama.

Yokohama, 12th August, 1892. [844]

## FOR SALE.

**THE SCHOONER "MONTARA."**

AS SHE NOW LIES IN YAU-MAI-TI BAY.  
Length ..... 75 feet.  
Beam ..... 17 feet.  
Depth of hold ..... 7 feet.  
Registered Tonnage ..... 75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montara* has been increased to about 120 tons dead weight.)  
The *Montara* was built in Singapore, is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-work frames, has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European supervision, and is now in excellent condition. She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable vessel for the Canton kerosene trade, or would make a first-class lighter.

For Particulars as to Price, &c., apply to  
**R. FRASER-SMITH,**  
6, Pedder's Hill,  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [525]

## FOR SALE.

**THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHUNG,"**  
AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCK.

THE Engines of the *Chop-chung* were constructed by Messrs. INGLIS & Co., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type. Cylinders 24" and 36" dia. with a stroke of 25". The Crank Shaft is 6" dia. at the Crank pin and 3" dia. at the Journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" dia. and the L.P. 2" dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2" dia. Air Pump 14" dia. by 13 stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 8" dia. by 15" stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3" dia. by 13" stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.  
The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 10ft. 2" by 6ft. 10" long, external measurements; Furnaces, 2ft. 7" dia.; Dome, 4ft. 4" dia. by 4ft. 4" high; Tubes, 186 in number by 3" ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for over five years. The Engines and Boiler can be inspected on application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen Dock.

For further particulars, apply to  
**R. FRASER-SMITH,**  
6, Pedder's Hill,  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [516]

## To be Let.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Large Handsome SHOP, No. 24, Queen's Road Central, lately occupied by Dakin Bros. of China, Limited.

Two Large AIRY ROOMS on the Top Floor of above.  
Apply to  
**DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,**  
Victoria Dispensary,  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1892. [781]

## TO LET.

**HOUSES in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.**  
Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,**  
Hongkong, 30th September, 1892. [971]

## TO LET.

**NEW HOUSES in RIFON TERRACE—Bonham Road, New Breeze Point.**  
A LARGE Six-roomed House at Magazine Gap. Rent inclusive of taxes \$35 per month.  
No. 4 BLUE BUILDINGS, FLOORS in Blue Buildings.  
OFFICES—Second Floor, Praya Central (lately occupied by Messrs. Duan, Maibye & Co.)  
GODOWN, (under Messrs. Douglas Laporte & Co.'s Office).  
GODOWN, No. 14, Blue Buildings.  
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine Gap. Very cheap Rental.  
No. 2, STAUNTON STREET (corner of the Old Bailey).  
No. 10, OLD BAILEY.  
First Floor, No. 22, Egle Street.  
Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,**  
Hongkong, 30th September, 1892. [976]

## KING WO CHEONG.

COAL MERCHANTS, SHIPS COMPRA DORES, STEVEDORES, &c.

Have for Sale a cargo of **AKAIKI COAL**, ex S.S. "BENGLOE."

MR. J. W. BOYD, Superintendent at Kowloon Docks, reports that **AKAIKI COAL** gives TEN PER CENT. BETTER RESULTS than any Japanese Coal he has ever used.

For full particulars as to price, &c., apply to  
**KING WO CHEONG,**  
No. 32, Praya Central,  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1892. [731]

## Entertainments.

## W. POWELL &amp; CO.

## CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

A LARGE STOCK OF THE LATEST PATTERNS IN, AS MINSTERS, MILTONS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, &c., &c.

HEARTH RUGS, TABLE CLOTHS, TAPESTRY CURTAINS TO MATCH.  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHIPS UPHOLSTERY.

**W. POWELL & CO.**

Hongkong, 15th October, 1892.

## W. BREWER.

**TARA-RA BOOM DE-AY (SONG).**

Tara-ra, Up to date.

Tara-ra, Polka.

Sheard's Comic Annual, '93.

Howard's Dance Annual, '93.

Knock's Dance Annual, '93.

Tickner's Dance Annual, '93.

Maynard's Comic Annual, '93.

St. James' Dance Annual, '93.

Francis Day's Comic, '93.

Mohawk Comic, '93.

New Violin Music.

Woman; through a Man's Eye-glass.

Billiards Simplified.

Cook's Billiards.

Ayson's Practical Electricity.

Queen's Regulations, '93.

New Photographic Books.

Games—Spool, Nalga, Rovers, Bezique, Chess.

Drugs, &c., &c.

Boxing, Football, Indian Clubs.

Demon Tennis, &c.

Captain Navy Cut Tobacco.

**W. BREWER.**

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1892.

## CARMICHAEL &amp; CO., LTD.

FOWLING PIECES, best English make C. F. No. 12 bore in boxes with IMPLEMENTS

complete from \$45.

HAMMERLESS & all kinds of Sporting Ammunition on Sale.

WINCHESTER CARBINES.

AMERICAN REVOLVERS.

CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.

FINEST CANADIAN CREAMERY BUTTER, 1 & 2 lb. tins.

**CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.**

18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1892.

## HONGKONG TRADING CO.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR FIRST DELIVERY OF

## FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

(BOUGHT AT SUMMER PRICES.)

100 PAIRS BLANKETS, AT \$4.50 PER PAIR.

**HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY,**

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, D'Agulhar Street.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1892.

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Hongkong, 12th October, 1892.

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Hongkong, 16th September, 1892. [924]

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FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

**M. R. WONG TAI-FONG.**

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CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1892. [591]

## HONGKONG TIMBER YARD WANCHAI.

ORIGINARY SPARS and LUMBER.

Always on Hand.

**M. R. WONG TAI-FONG.**

Hongkong, 27th July, 1892. [591]

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TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,

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THE Steamship "BELGIC"

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Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

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To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., &c.

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10 days.

10 days.

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PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

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*Paris* ..... Saturday, 19th Nov.

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